

Works Cited

Secondary Sources

Jorgensen, Timothy J. "Marie Curie and Her X-Ray Vehicles' Contribution to World War I Battlefield Medicine." *The Conversation*, <https://facebook.com/theConversationUS>, 11 Oct. 2017, <https://theconversation.com/marie-curie-and-her-x-ray-vehicles-contribution-to-world-war-i-battlefield-medicine-83941>.

This source is a news article that talks more in depth about how Marie Curie helped during WW1 using X-rays.

Lemelson-MIT. "Marie Curie | Lemelson." *We Are Invention Education | Lemelson*, <https://lemelson.mit.edu/resources/marie-curie>. Accessed 25 Jan. 2023.

This source is mainly about the achievements of Marie Curie. It focuses on major events that happened during her life, for example rather than small things.

"Marie Curie." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Marie-Curie>. Accessed 25 Jan. 2023.

This is an encyclopedia of what Marie Curie did during her life. It also features a timeline about things that happened during her life.

"'Marie Curie.'" *Famous Scientists*, famousscientists.org, 8 Sept. 2014, www.famousscientists.org/marie-curie/.

This source goes into detail about what Marie Curie did in her life. It talks about her early life, achievements, struggles and impact on the world.

Rockwell, Sara. "The Life and Legacy of Marie Curie. - PMC." *PubMed Central (PMC)*, <http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2582731/>. Accessed 26 Jan. 2023.

This source was the one that helped me a lot. It detailed nearly everything that Marie Curie did in her life, from her struggles to her glory and love.

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Pierre Curie." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Pierre-Curie>. Accessed 2 Feb. 2023.

This source gives me intel and information about Marie's husband Pierre and what he did in his life. I had planned to add more information about him and Marie's relationship but my time was cut short because I had already wasted 1-2 weeks gathering information and another week just writing the draft.



Láscar, Jorge. The Maria Skłodowska-Curie Museum (Polish: Muzeum Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie) Is a Museum in Warsaw, Poland, Devoted to the Life and Work of Polish Two-Time Nobel Laureate Maria Skłodowska-Curie (1867–1934). The Museum, Which Is Sponsored by the Polish Chemical Society, Is the Only Biographical Museum in the World Devoted to the Discoverer of Polonium and Radium. 12 Aug. 2012, www.flickr.com/photos/jlascar/9632680002/.

This photo is a small sneak peek of the museum that's dedicated to Marie Curie.

Contributors to Wikimedia projects. "Wikimedia Commons." Wikimedia Commons, Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., 7 Sept. 2004, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Main_Page.

This source helped me so much in finding images and helping me correctly (or somewhat correctly) citing them.

Primary Source

New-York Tribune. "New-York Tribune. [Volume] (New York [N.Y.]) 1866-1924, December 17, 1899, Page 8, Image 8 « Chronicling America « Library of Congress." Chronicling America « Library of Congress, 17 Dec. 1899,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1899-12-17/ed-1/seq-8/#date1=1898&index=1&rows=20&searchType=advanced&language=&sequence=0&words=Curie+radium&prox>

[distance=10&date2=1900&ortext=&proxtext=curie+radium&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1.](#)

This source was one of the only useful primary sources I could find. It is a newspaper article made about a year after the Curie's announced their discovery of Radium. It praised them and somewhat explained how the Curie's found the new elements while also predicting what the elements could help with.



Unknown Author. Portrait of Maria Skłodowska-Curie (November 7, 1867 – July 4, 1934), Sometime Prior to 1907. Curie and Her Husband Pierre Shared a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903. Working Together, She and Her Husband Isolated Polonium. Pierre Died in 1907, but Marie Continued Her Work, Namely with Radium, and Received a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911. Her Death Is Mainly Attributed to Excess Exposure to Radiation. 1898, i.huffpost.com/gen/1225472/thumbs/o-WOMEN-NOBEL-PRIZE-facebook.jpg.

I found this picture while going through wiki references because I was stuck with not enough credible sources.



AIP Emilio Segrè Visual Archives, Physics Today Collection. Husband and Wife Team Marie and Pierre Curie Converse in Their Laboratory. 1 Jan. 1896, repository.aip.org/islandora/object/nbla%3A291064.

This picture was one of the only decent quality pictures I could find which wasn't too dark or too bright.



Unknown. Portrait of Marie Curie and Her Daughter, Irene; Anon., 1925. 1925, wellcomecollection.org/works/nbpjwgzw.

It is the best photo I could find that had a grown up Irene.



Mrs. W.B. Meloney, "Missy". Bain News Service, 1900, www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2014712407/. Photograph shows Marie Mattingly Meloney (1878-1943), an American journalist, magazine editor and socialite. As chairman of the Marie Curie Radium Fund Committee, in the 1920s, she organized a fund drive to buy radium for Marie Curie. She used Mrs. William B. Meloney as her professional and social name. (Source: Flickr Commons project, 2018) Reproduction Number: LC-DIG-ggbain-32254 (digital file from original negative) Rights Advisory: No known restrictions on publication. For more information, see George Grantham Bain Collection - Rights and Restrictions Information(https://www.loc.gov/rr/print/res/274_bain.html) Call Number: LC-B2- 5443-1 [P&P] Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.print> Notes: Title from data provided by the Bain News Service on the negative. Forms part of: George Grantham Bain Collection (Library of Congress). General information about the George Grantham Bain Collection is available at <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.ggbain>

Despite Missy being a big part in Marie being more famous overseas there aren't a lot of photos of her.